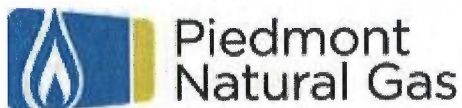


**Before the
Public Service Commission of South Carolina
Docket No. 2014-4-G**

**Annual Review of Purchased Gas Adjustment and Gas Purchasing Policies
of
Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc.**

**Testimony and Exhibits of
of
Keith P. Maust**

**On Behalf Of
Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc.**



June 4, 2014

1 **Q. Please state your name and your business address.**

2 A. My name is Keith P. Maust. My business address is 4720 Piedmont Row
3 Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina.

4 **Q. By whom and in what capacity are you employed?**

5 A. I am employed by Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc., (Piedmont) as
6 Managing Director, Gas Supply and Scheduling.

7 **Q. Please describe your educational and professional background.**

8 A. I graduated from West Virginia University in 1976 with a Bachelor's
9 Degree in Business Administration. I was employed by Tennessee Gas
10 Pipeline for five years from 1983 to 1988 as an Analyst in the Gas Reserves
11 and Gas Supply Departments. I joined Piedmont as a Gas Supply Analyst in
12 July, 1988. I was promoted to Manager of Gas Supply in 1991 and Director
13 of Gas Supply in 1995. In 1996 I was promoted to Director of Gas Supply
14 and Wholesale Marketing. I was promoted to Managing Director, Gas
15 Supply and Scheduling in 2006. In November of 2011 I also became
16 responsible for Pipeline Services. In September 2013 I was promoted to my
17 current position of Vice President of Gas Supply and Pipeline Services.

18 **Q. Please describe the scope of your present responsibilities for Piedmont.**

19 A. My current major responsibilities include supervision of long and short-term
20 purchasing and scheduling of gas supply and gas cost management
21 activities, the administration of the Company's Hedging Plan and Pipeline
22 capacity planning and relations.

1 **Q. Have you previously testified before this Commission or any other**
2 **regulatory authority?**

3 A. Yes, I have presented testimony beginning in 1997 through 2012 and
4 appeared as a witness before this Commission in the matter of the
5 Commission's annual review of Piedmont's Gas Costs and Purchasing
6 Policies (Dockets No.97-007-G, 98-004-G, 99-004-G, 2000-004-G, 2001-
7 004-G, 2002-004-G, 2003-004-G, 2004-004-G, 2005-005-G, 2006-4-G,
8 2007-4-G, 2008-4-G, 2009-4-G, 2010-4-G, 2011-4-G, 2012-4-G, and 2013-
9 4-G) and in the matter of Piedmont's approved hedging policy (Docket No.
10 2001-410-G). I have also presented testimony and appeared as a witness
11 before the North Carolina Utilities Commission (NCUC) regarding
12 Piedmont's gas purchasing policies and proposed Hedging Plan and
13 presented testimony before the Tennessee Regulatory Authority (TRA)
14 regarding Piedmont's Tennessee Performance Incentive Plan.

15 **Q. What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?**

16 A. The purpose of my testimony is to discuss the market requirements of
17 Piedmont's South Carolina customers, including the projected growth in
18 those markets, the capacity acquisition policies and practices we employ to
19 serve those markets, and the efforts undertaken by Piedmont at the Federal
20 Energy Regulatory Commission on behalf of its customers to ensure that
21 interstate transportation and storage services are reasonably priced. I will
22 also discuss the Company's hedging activity during the review period.

23

1 **Q. What is the period of review in this docket?**

2 A. The review period is April 1, 2013 through March 31, 2014.

3 **Q. Please give a general description of Piedmont and its market in South**
4 **Carolina.**

5 A. Piedmont is a local distribution company principally engaged in the
6 purchase, distribution and sale of natural gas to more than 1 million
7 customers in South Carolina, North Carolina, and the metropolitan area of
8 Nashville, Tennessee. Piedmont serves approximately 138,500 customers in
9 the State of South Carolina. During the twelve month period ending March
10 31, 2014, Piedmont delivered approximately 26,543,000 dekatherms (“dts”)
11 of natural gas to its South Carolina customers.

12 Piedmont provides service to two distinct markets -- the firm
13 market (principally residential, small commercial and small industrial
14 customers) and the interruptible market (principally large commercial and
15 industrial customers). Although Piedmont competes with electricity for the
16 attachment of firm customers, once attached these customers generally have
17 no readily available alternative source of energy and depend on natural gas
18 for their basic space heating or utility needs. During the twelve month
19 period ending March 31, 2014, approximately 21,687,000 dts, or 82%, of
20 Piedmont’s South Carolina deliveries were to the firm market.

21 In the interruptible market, Piedmont competes on a month-to-
22 month and day-to-day basis with alternative sources of energy, primarily
23 fuel oil or propane and, to a lesser extent, coal or wood. These larger

1 commercial and industrial customers will buy alternate fuels when they are
2 less expensive than gas. During the twelve month period ending March 31,
3 2014, approximately 4,857,000 dts, or 18% of Piedmont's South Carolina
4 deliveries were to the interruptible market.

5 **Q. How does Piedmont calculate its customer growth?**

6 A. Piedmont reviews historical gross customer additions, holds discussions
7 with various business leaders/trade allies and field sales employees, and
8 considers forecasts of local, regional and national business drivers (i.e.,
9 economic conditions, demographics, etc.) to derive its customer growth
10 projections.

11 **Q. How did the Company calculate its Design Day requirements for Winter**
12 **2013-14?**

13 A. Piedmont's Design Day calculations for Winter 2013-14 were performed
14 using the methodology the Company has employed for some time.
15 Specifically, the calculation involved several elements: 1) the actual
16 throughput and degree days experienced on the most recent day that
17 approached the design day temperature, 2) the day's interruptible sales, 3)
18 the day's actual firm and interruptible transportation quantities, 4) the
19 dekatherm per degree day factor generated from several sources including
20 data that resides in the forecast software program "GASDAY," and 5) the
21 forecasted number of heat sensitive sales customers expected during the
22 upcoming heating season. The design day forecast was derived by
23 increasing the temperature sensitive rate classes' usage by multiplying the

1 previous year's projected usage by each succeeding year's forecasted
2 growth percentage. The Company also constructed load duration curves
3 that forecast the Company's firm sales market requirements for normal
4 weather conditions, design day weather conditions and design winter season
5 conditions. The supply requirements were plotted in descending order of
6 magnitude, with existing pipeline capacity and storage resources overlaid to
7 expose any supply shortfalls. The load duration curves for 2013-2014
8 **forecasted** design winter season, as well as the **actual** 2013-2014 winter
9 season load duration curve are shown in **Exhibit__ (KPM-1A and KPM-**
10 **1B)**. The load duration curve for the 2014-2015 forecasted design winter
11 season, is shown in **Exhibit__ (KPM-2)**.

12 **Q. Has the Company made any changes to its calculation of Design Day**
13 **requirements for the future?**

14 **A.** Yes. The Company is utilizing a new methodology for the calculation of
15 Design Day requirement effective with this coming winter – Winter 2014-
16 15.

17 **Q. What changes is the Company implementing to its Design Day**
18 **calculation going forward and why is the Company implementing this**
19 **change?**

20 **A.** After experiencing the Polar Vortex this past winter, Piedmont reviewed its
21 Design Day methodology and made the determination that it was necessary
22 to make some changes to the way the Design Day is calculated going
23 forward. First, all of the usage data was refreshed utilizing the most current

1 winter weather experience for all customer classes. Second, a linear
2 regression analysis was calculated to find the base load and the usage per
3 heating degree day based on all of the newly refreshed data. Finally, the
4 historical weather data, including the winter 2013 – 2014 data, was carefully
5 analyzed to arrive at a new design day temperature of 8.6 degrees. The
6 Design Day calculation was then completed using these elements.

7 **Q. Why did Piedmont change the Design Day temperature from 11 degrees**
8 **Fahrenheit (54 HDDs) to 8.6 degrees Fahrenheit (56.4 HDDs)?**

9 A. After the Polar Vortex and consistently cold temperatures experienced in the
10 Carolinas this past winter, Piedmont conducted a study of the historical
11 winter weather, the customer consumption patterns, and the methodology
12 previously utilized to create the Design Day model. The previous design
13 day temperature of 11 degrees was a temperature that fell in a range
14 between the coldest day that occurred in the twenty year low (in 1996) and
15 the forty year low (in 1985).¹ The Company considered a variety of factors
16 related to the weather including wind effect (effective heating degree days)
17 and a review of historical weather over the past forty years. Data suggested
18 1) that wind has a measurable effect on consumption and 2) numerous
19 record low temperatures across the Eastern Seaboard and the Midwest were
20 set this past winter. For example, as reported in USA Today and various
21 weather reporting agencies, record low temperatures were recorded on

¹ The design day temperature of 11 degrees fell between a weighted average applicable at that time for a temperature of 13.2 degrees that occurred on February 4, 1996 and 9.7 degrees that occurred on January 21, 1985.

1 January 7, 2014. In North Carolina record lows of -1 degrees in Ashville,
2 5 degrees in Greensboro and 6 degrees in Charlotte were recorded. In South
3 Carolina lows of 6 degrees in Greenville and 13 degrees in Columbia were
4 recorded. Piedmont concluded that it was necessary to either factor wind
5 into the design day temperature (for effective heating degree days) or that a
6 historical low temperature of at least forty years should be considered, or
7 both. After completing several different design day models, it was
8 determined that using the daily weighted average² forty year low
9 temperature of 8.6 degrees was a good compromise to provide secure
10 service for our firm customers should a design day occur. (See Exhibit
11 (KPM-3))

12 **Q. Please provide a walkthrough of the new Design Day demand**
13 **calculation.**

14 A. The "System Design Day Firm Send Out" (line 1, **Exhibit__ (KPM-6)** is
15 calculated by multiplying the number of heating degree days (HDD) in the
16 design day times the usage per HDD as calculated in the regression. This is
17 then added to the base load number.³ Next, the "Firm Transportation
18 without Standby" is calculated by taking the industrial firm transportation
19 customers actual highest winter day usage (dekatherms) that occurred for
20 the last winter. This number is then subtracted from the subtotal demand
21 resulting in the "Total Firm Sales Demand" for that year. Each subsequent

² A current weighted average of firm sales customers relative to the nine weather stations in the Carolinas.

³ Formula: (Design Day HDDs x Usage per HDD)+Base Load = System Design Day Firm Sendout

1 yearly Design Day forecast is derived by increasing the firm sales rate
2 classes' usage by multiplying the previous year's projected usage times each
3 succeeding year's forecasted growth percentage. The Company also
4 constructs load duration curves that forecast the Company's firm sales
5 market requirements for normal weather conditions and design winter
6 season conditions. The supply requirements are plotted in descending order
7 of magnitude, with existing pipeline capacity and storage resources overlaid
8 to expose any supply shortfalls.

9 **Q: Does the new Design Day calculation methodology significantly change**
10 **the forecasted Design Day demand compared to the prior methodology**
11 **utilized by the Company?**

12 A. No. Utilizing the new Design Day methodology resulted in a slightly lower
13 forecast of Design Day Demand when compared to the near-term forecast of
14 Design Day demand using the old methodology. The new methodology
15 utilizes the recent cold weather conditions and its corresponding usage to
16 calculate the design day. The Company believes that this change in
17 methodology is appropriate.

18 **Q. What process does Piedmont undertake to acquire firm capacity to**
19 **meet its growing sales market requirements?**

20 A. Piedmont secures incremental capacity to meet the growth requirements of
21 its firm sales customers consistent with its "best cost" policy, as described
22 by Ms. Stabley in her testimony. To implement this policy, Piedmont
23 attempts to contract for timely and cost-effective capacity that is tailored to

1 the demand characteristics of its market. Piedmont evaluates interstate
2 pipeline capacity and storage offerings expected to be available at the time
3 that it is determined that additional future firm delivery service is required
4 or existing firm delivery service contracts are expiring. The Company
5 attempts to match the days of service of new incremental transportation
6 capacity to the duration of its incremental demand on the most economical
7 basis possible. Piedmont attempts to acquire peaking services to meet
8 projected peak day demand, storage services to meet projected seasonal
9 demand, and year round firm transportation services to meet base load
10 demand and provide capacity to be available for storage inventory
11 replenishment. However, service choices are limited to those offered during
12 the period of evaluation.

13 **Q. Does Piedmont believe that conservation measures utilized by**
14 **customers are applicable when formulating design day calculations?**

15 A. No. Piedmont and the natural gas industry have not seen evidence that
16 conservation/reduced usage occurs during design day conditions. The
17 winter of 2013 – 2014 gave Piedmont an opportunity to refresh data and
18 analyze our customer's behavior during extremely cold weather. We
19 continued to observe that customers tend to conserve for the first few days
20 of colder temperatures before turning up the thermostat. However, once
21 adjusted to a warmer setting, customers appear to become less focused on
22 conservation and more focused on comfort and leave the thermostat at the
23 warmer level for a few days even as temperatures start to moderate. This

1 pattern is illustrated in **Exhibit__ (KPM-4)**. Given what we experienced
2 this past winter as a customer response to colder temperatures in this
3 pattern, the Company is confident this conservative approach to design day
4 forecasting is the most prudent approach. Our focus has been and continues
5 to be to reliably serve our firm customers on a design day.

6 **Q. What were the Design Day demand requirements used by the Company**
7 **for planning purposes for the review period, the amount of heating**
8 **degree days, dekatherms per heating degree day, customer growth rates**
9 **and supporting calculations used to determine the design day**
10 **requirement amounts?**

11 A. Please see **Exhibits__ (KPM-5A, 5B and 5C)**.

12 **Q. What are the Design Day demand requirements used by the Company**
13 **for planning purposes for the upcoming FY 2015 forecasted design day**
14 **demand requirements for the next four winter seasons, the amount of**
15 **heating degree days, dekatherms per heating degree day, customer**
16 **growth rates and supporting calculations used to determine the Design**
17 **Day requirement amounts?**

18 A. Please see **Exhibit__ (KPM-6)**.

19 **Q. What were the estimated base load demand requirements of the firm**
20 **market for the review period?**

21 A. Please see **Exhibits__ (KPM-7A, 7B1, 7B2 and 7C)**.

22 **Q. What are the upcoming FY 2015 forecasted base load demand**
23 **requirements for the next four years?**

1 A. Please see **Exhibit (KPM-8)**.

2 **Q. Please describe how the Company plans to supply its estimated future**
3 **growth requirements during the next four-year period beginning with**
4 **the 2014-2015 winter season.**

5 A. Piedmont currently believes that it has sufficient supply and capacity rights
6 to meet its near term customer needs into the 2016 – 2017 timeframe.
7 However, growth projections and the newly revised design day temperature
8 begin to show a capacity deficit in the 2017 – 2018 timeframe. In light of
9 prospective growth requirements detailed in **Exhibit__ (KPM-6)**, Piedmont
10 will continue to review new capacity options in addition to continuous
11 monitoring of interstate pipeline and storage capacity offerings. Although
12 the Company made the decision to subscribe to Transco’s Leidy Southeast
13 expansion project for 100,000 dt per day of year around capacity and 20,000
14 dt per day on Transco’s Virginia Southside expansion project which are
15 projected to begin transporting supply in 2015, it will become necessary to
16 add additional capacity beginning in 2018. The Company will continue to
17 add additional capacity utilizing its “best cost” purchasing philosophy as its
18 firm market supply requirements dictate.

19 **Q. Does the Company plan for a reserve margin to accommodate statistical**
20 **anomalies, unanticipated supply or capacity interruptions, force**
21 **majeure, emergency gas usage or colder-than-design weather?**

22 A. Yes, the Company computes a five percent reserve margin and arranges for
23 supply and/or capacity to provide delivery of the reserve margin for events

1 such as those listed above. This reserve margin is reflected in **Exhibit__**
2 **(KPM-6).**

3 **Q. Is it possible to maintain capacity rights that exactly match Piedmont's**
4 **calculated design day demand plus reserve margin at all times?**

5 A. No. Capacity additions are acquired in "blocks" of additional
6 transportation, storage, or LNG capacity, as they become needed, to ensure
7 Piedmont's ability to serve its customers based on the options available at
8 that time. As a practical matter, this means that at any given moment in
9 time, Piedmont's actual capacity assets will vary somewhat from its
10 forecasted demand capacity requirements. This aspect of capacity planning
11 is unavoidable but Piedmont attempts to mitigate the impact of any
12 mismatch through its use of bridging services, capacity release and off-
13 system sales activities.

14 **Q. Please describe the Company's interest and position on any issues**
15 **before the FERC that may have a significant impact on the Company's**
16 **operations and a description of the status of each proceeding described.**

17 A. The Company routinely intervenes and participates in interstate natural gas
18 pipeline proceedings before the FERC. A current summary of such proceedings
19 in which Piedmont is a party is attached hereto as **Exhibit__ (KPM-9).**

20 **Q. What were the net economic results of the Hedging Plan during the**
21 **review period?**

22 A. Piedmont's South Carolina customers incurred a net economic benefit of
23 \$776,800 as a result of Piedmont's Hedging Plan during the review period.

1 This net economic impact includes expenses incurred in administering the
2 program including commissions, software, subscriptions and data feed and
3 amounts to an average savings per customer of roughly \$0.47 per month.

4 **Q. Did Piedmont's Hedging Plan work properly during the review period?**

5 A. Yes. The Hedging Plan accomplished its goal of providing an insurance
6 policy to reduce gas cost volatility for customers in South Carolina in the
7 event of a gas price fly up.

8 **Q. Has the Company made any changes to its Hedging Plan?**

9 A. There were no changes made to the hedging plan during the review period.
10 The Company will continue to closely monitor the gas supply – demand
11 picture and make changes it deems necessary to its hedging program.

12 **Q. Please describe how compliance with the Hedging Plan is monitored.**

13 A. Currently, the Gas Accounting, Finance, and Corporate Compliance areas
14 perform ongoing activities to monitor compliance with the Plan. In
15 addition, on a bi-monthly basis, the Energy Price Risk Management
16 Committee (EPRMC) monitors compliance to the Plan, as well as considers
17 and approves any change to the Plan. Periodic internal audits have and will
18 be performed to ensure that controls continue to be adequate and function as
19 management intends.

20 **Q. Have there been any deviations from the Hedging Plan during the**
21 **review period?**

22 A. There were no deviations from the Plan during the review period.
23

1 **Q. Does this conclude your testimony?**

2 A. Yes it does.

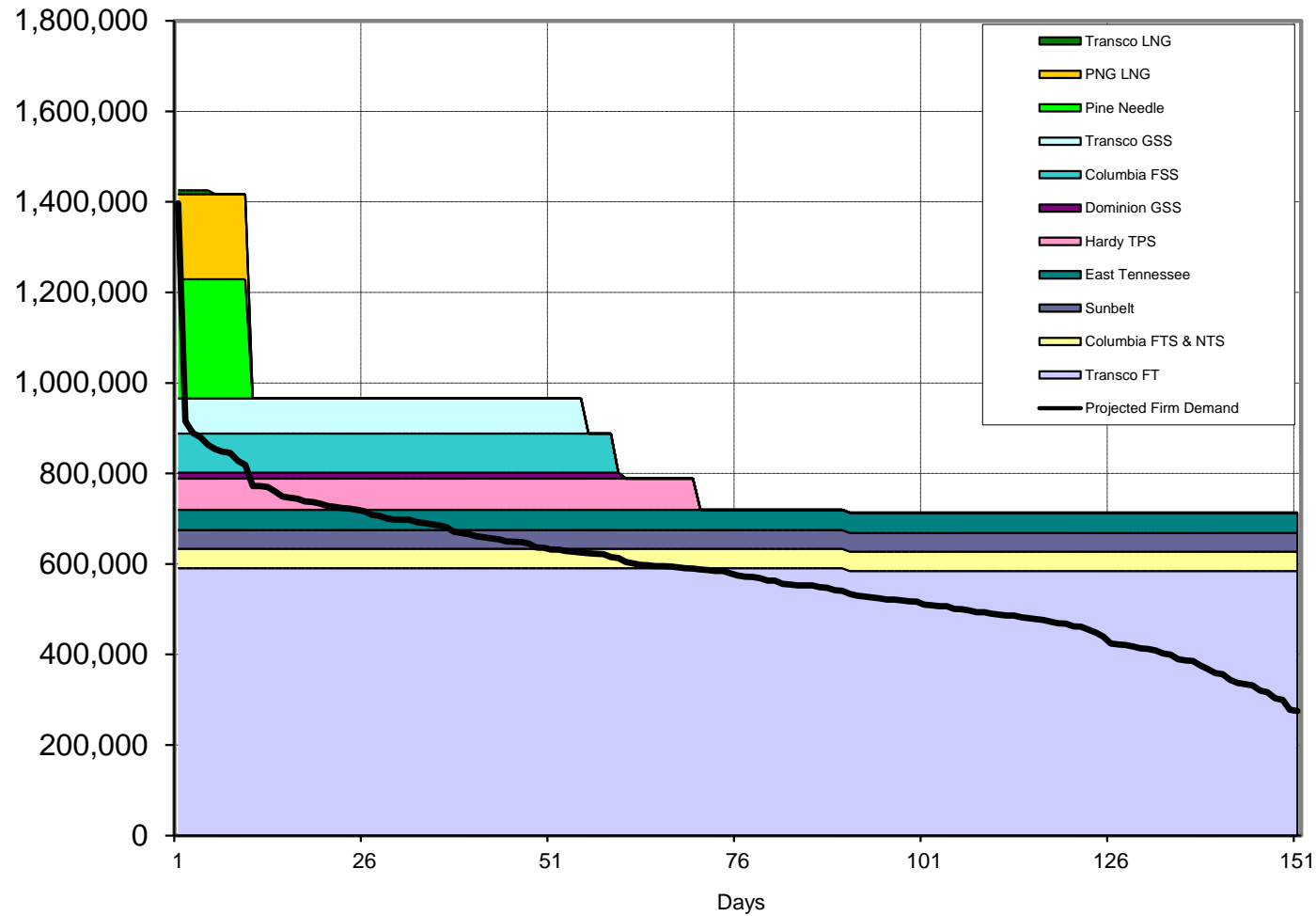
EXHIBIT INDEX

Index - KPM Exhibits

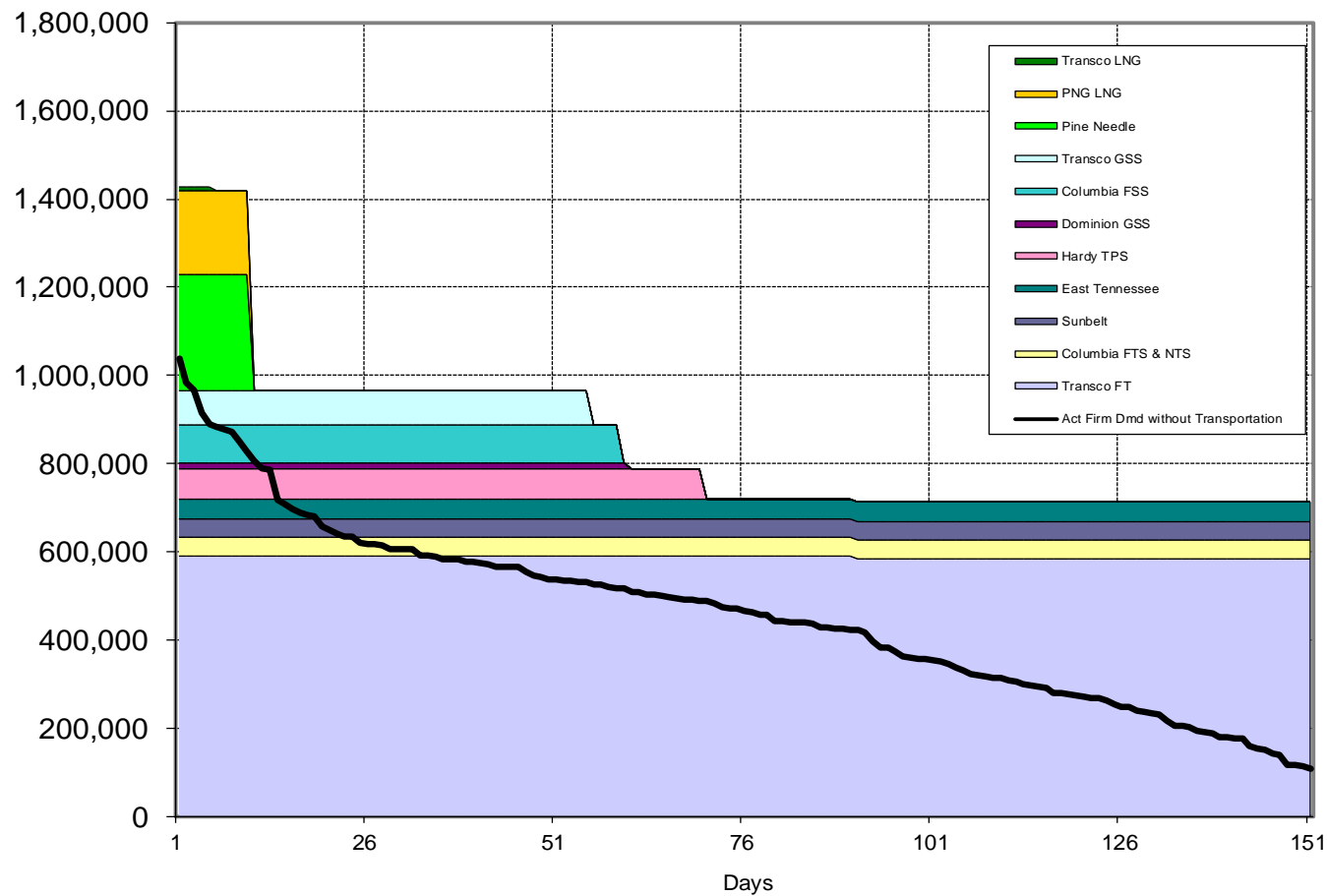
<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
KPM-1A	FY2014 Forecast Load Duration Curve
KPM-1B	FY2014 Actual Load Duration Curve
KPM-2	FY2015 Forecast Load Duration Curve
KPM-3	Forty Year Low Temps
KPM-4	2014 Weather Events
KPM-5A	2013 - 2014 Design Day Start Point
KPM-5B	2013 - 2014 Design Day Growth Percentage
KPM-5C	FY2014 Design Day Demand & Supply Schedule
KPM-6	FY2015 Design Day Demand & Supply Schedule
KPM-7A	FY2014 SC Firm Baseload Requirements
KPM-7B1	FY2014 NC Detailed Firm Baseload Requirements
KPM-7B2	FY2014 NC Firm Baseload Requirements
KPM-7C	FY2014 Carolinas Firm Baseload Requirements
KPM-8	FY2015 Carolinas Firm Baseload Requirements
KPM-9	FERC Filings June 2013 - May 2014

EXHIBIT__ (KPM-1A)

FY2014 **Forecast Load Duration Curve** **Design Winter - Total Carolinas**

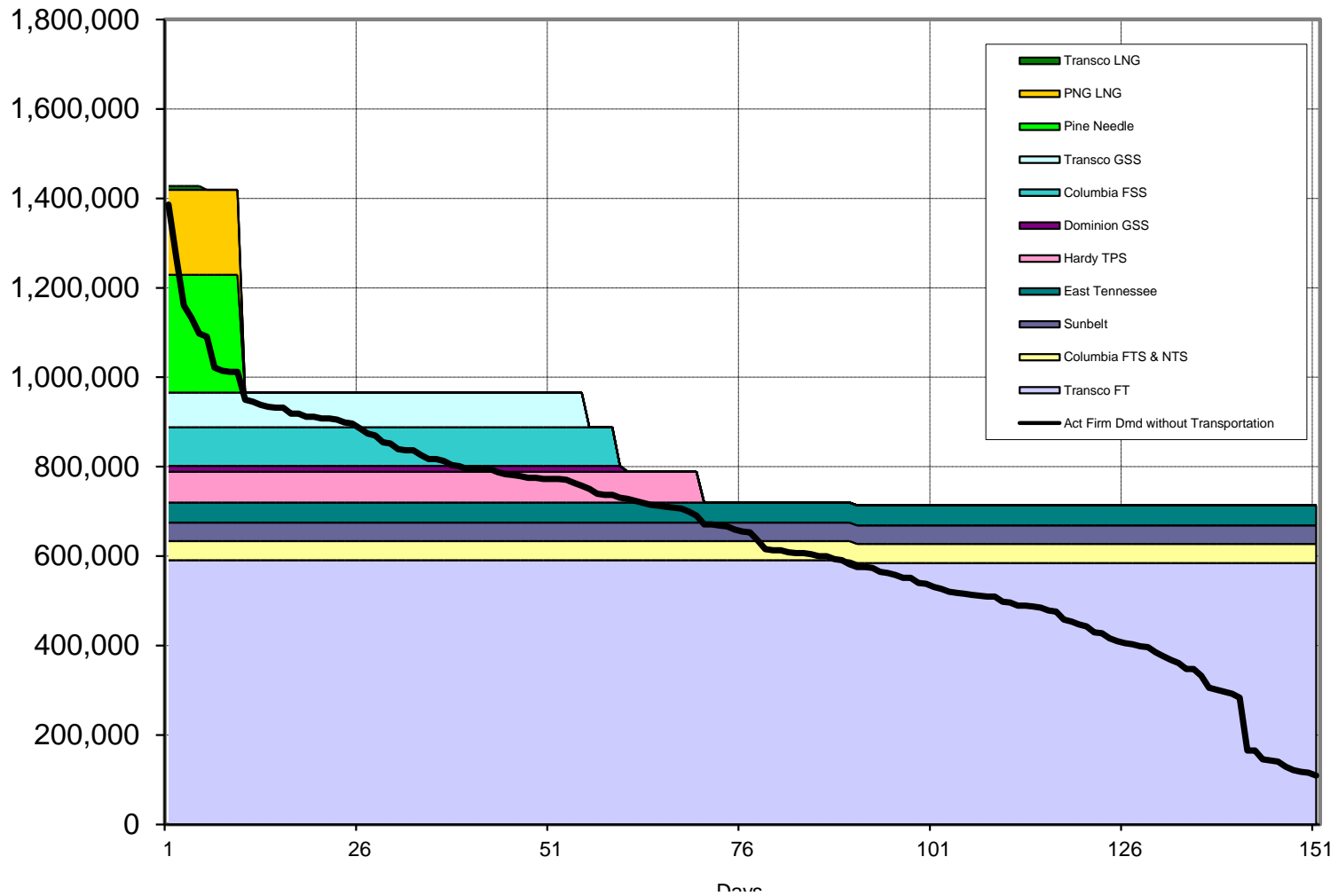


EXHIBIT__ (KPM-1B)



EXHIBIT__ (KPM-2)

FY2015 Load Duration Curve Design Winter - Total Carolinas



EXHIBIT__ (KPM-3)

FORECAST - FY 2015

Calculated Weighted Average Temperature - 1/21/1985 - Carolinas

<u>High Temp ***</u>	<u>Low Temp ***</u>	<u>Avg Temp **</u>	<u>Weather Station</u>	<u>Weighting *</u>	<u>Weighted Avg</u>	<u>Wind Speed</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1	-12	-5.5	GEV	0.0036	-0.0198	10	Used Johnson City, TN wind speed
21	-8	6.5	GSO	0.2965	1.92725	8	
24	-5	9.5	CLT	0.3183	3.02385	9	
23	-8	7.5	HKY	0.0547	0.41025	7	
26	-4	11	GSP	0.1582	1.7402	9	
16	-2	7	ECG	0.0085	0.0595	12	Used Goldsboro, NC wind speed
18	-1	8.5	POB	0.0578	0.4913	8	
18	-1	8.5	GWV	0.0844	0.7174	12	
27	5	16	ILM	0.0179	0.2864	15	
Weighted Average Temperature					8.64		

* Using current weightings based on firm sales usage for customers in close proximity to the noted weather station.

** Average of high and low temperatures

*** 1/21/1985 NOAA weather data.

+ All wind speed data came from the "Weather Underground" web site.

EXHIBIT__ (KPM-4)

FORECAST - FY 2015

Carolinas: January 2014 Cold Snaps

Date	Firm Sales – Less Base Load	HDDs	Usage per HDD – Less Base Load
January 5, 2014	350,013	24.6	14,228
January 6, 2014	730,922	45.6	16,029
January 7, 2014	879,071	45.2	19,448
January 8, 2014	626,853	32.1	19,528
Date	Firm Sales – Less Base Load	HDDs	Usage per HDD – Less Base Load
January 16, 2014	473,386	29.5	16,047
January 17, 2014	405,921	26.6	15,260
January 18, 2014	497,187	31.1	15,987
January 19, 2014	361,015	23.6	15,297

All usage is in dekatherms.

Base load equals 160,865 dekatherms.

EXHIBIT__ (KPM-5A)

REVIEW PERIOD - FY 2014

Design Day Forecast 2013 - 2014	NC - West	NC - East	SC	Total Carolinas
Starting Point				
Actual usage	739,001	355,117	220,741	1,314,859
Date	1/23/2003	2/5/2009	1/23/2003	
Temperature	15	25	15	18
DDD	50	40	50	47
Less: interruptible usage	(78,018)	(57,969)	(23,304)	(159,291)
Plus: General Electric	0	0	333	333
Plus: Bundled Sales service (CORM1, COW2)	0	5,400	0	5,400
Total Firm	660,983	302,548	197,770	1,161,301
Design Day Temperature	11	11	11	11
Design Day DDD	54	54	54	54
Difference between Actual and Design Day (DDD)	4	14	4	7
Estimated increase in Firm Usage per degree day	<u>11,871</u>	<u>3,231</u>	<u>2,968</u>	<u>18,070</u>
Increase in Firm usage to arrive @ design day temperature	47,483	45,234	11,871	104,588
Adjusted Firm	<u>708,467</u>	<u>347,782</u>	<u>209,640</u>	<u>1,265,889</u>
Residential Usage	<u>398,157</u>	<u>152,315</u>	<u>138,344</u>	<u>688,816</u>
Commercial Usage	<u>272,819</u>	<u>152,254</u>	<u>65,643</u>	<u>490,716</u>
Firm Industrial Usage	<u>37,491</u>	<u>43,213</u>	<u>5,653</u>	<u>86,357</u>
Total Firm Starting Point	708,467	347,782	209,640	1,265,889
5% Reserve Margin	<u>35,423</u>	<u>17,389</u>	<u>10,482</u>	<u>63,294</u>
Total Firm with 5% Reserve	<u>743,890</u>	<u>365,171</u>	<u>220,122</u>	<u>1,329,183</u>

EXHIBIT__ (KPM-5B)

REVIEW PERIOD - FY 2014

Design Day Firm Requirements Forecast

FY 2014 (2013 - 2014 Winter)

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
North Carolina - West						
% Change in Total Firm Usage	0.30%	0.58%	0.62%	0.64%	0.67%	0.70%
Res. Customer Growth %	0.85%	0.79%	0.84%	0.87%	0.91%	0.94%
Comm. Customer Growth %	0.46%	0.34%	0.36%	0.38%	0.40%	0.42%
Total Residential Usage	467,527	471,220	475,178	479,312	483,674	488,221
Total Commercial Usage	291,159	292,149	293,201	294,315	295,492	296,733
Total Firm Industrial Usage	<u>49,149</u>	<u>49,149</u>	<u>49,149</u>	<u>49,149</u>	<u>49,149</u>	<u>49,149</u>
Total Firm Usage	807,835	812,518	817,528	822,776	828,315	834,103
5% Reserve Margin	<u>40,392</u>	<u>40,626</u>	<u>40,876</u>	<u>41,139</u>	<u>41,416</u>	<u>41,705</u>
Total Firm w/ Reserve	<u>848,227</u>	<u>853,144</u>	<u>858,404</u>	<u>863,915</u>	<u>869,731</u>	<u>875,808</u>
North Carolina - East						
% Change in Total Firm Usage	4.02%	1.87%	1.85%	1.48%	1.56%	1.64%
Res. Customer Growth %	1.80%	1.71%	1.83%	1.74%	1.81%	1.91%
Comm. Customer Growth %	1.95%	2.92%	2.72%	1.89%	1.99%	2.09%
Total Residential Usage	163,499	166,295	169,338	172,284	175,402	178,752
Total Commercial Usage	160,577	165,266	169,761	172,969	176,411	180,098
Total Firm Industrial Usage	<u>76,224</u>	<u>76,224</u>	<u>76,224</u>	<u>76,224</u>	<u>76,224</u>	<u>76,224</u>
Total Firm Usage	400,300	407,785	415,323	421,477	428,037	435,074
5% Reserve Margin	<u>20,015</u>	<u>20,389</u>	<u>20,766</u>	<u>21,074</u>	<u>21,402</u>	<u>21,754</u>
Net Firm w/ Reserve	<u>420,315</u>	<u>428,174</u>	<u>436,089</u>	<u>442,551</u>	<u>449,439</u>	<u>456,828</u>
South Carolina						
% Change in Total Firm Usage	0.94%	0.92%	0.99%	1.03%	1.06%	1.10%
Res. Customer Growth %	1.31%	1.29%	1.38%	1.43%	1.47%	1.52%
Comm. Customer Growth %	0.53%	0.18%	0.19%	0.20%	0.21%	0.21%
Total Residential Usage	153,665	155,647	157,795	160,051	162,404	164,873
Total Commercial Usage	66,630	66,750	66,877	67,011	67,152	67,293
Total Firm Industrial Usage	<u>8,462</u>	<u>8,462</u>	<u>8,462</u>	<u>8,462</u>	<u>8,462</u>	<u>8,462</u>
Total Firm Usage	228,757	230,859	233,134	235,524	238,018	240,628
5% Reserve Margin	<u>11,438</u>	<u>11,543</u>	<u>11,657</u>	<u>11,776</u>	<u>11,901</u>	<u>12,031</u>
Total Firm w/ Reserve	<u>240,195</u>	<u>242,402</u>	<u>244,791</u>	<u>247,300</u>	<u>249,919</u>	<u>252,659</u>
Carolinas Legacy						
Res. Customer Growth %	0.96000%	0.91000%	0.97000%	1.01000%	1.05000%	1.09000%
Comm. Customer Growth %	0.47000%	0.31000%	0.33000%	0.35000%	0.36000%	0.38000%
Total Residential Usage	621,192	626,867	632,973	639,363	646,078	653,094
Total Commercial Usage	357,789	358,899	360,078	361,326	362,644	364,026
Total Firm Industrial Usage	<u>57,611</u>	<u>57,611</u>	<u>57,611</u>	<u>57,611</u>	<u>57,611</u>	<u>57,611</u>
Total Firm Usage	1,036,592	1,043,377	1,050,662	1,058,300	1,066,333	1,074,731
5% Reserve Margin	<u>51,830</u>	<u>52,169</u>	<u>52,533</u>	<u>52,915</u>	<u>53,317</u>	<u>53,737</u>
Total Firm w/ Reserve	<u>1,088,422</u>	<u>1,095,546</u>	<u>1,103,195</u>	<u>1,111,215</u>	<u>1,119,650</u>	<u>1,128,468</u>
Total Carolinas						
Res. Customer Growth %						
% Change in Total Firm Usage	1.41%	0.99%	1.02%	0.94%	0.99%	1.03%
Res. Customer Growth %	1.14%	1.08%	1.15%	1.16%	1.21%	1.26%
Comm. Customer Growth %	0.93%	1.12%	1.08%	0.84%	0.89%	0.94%
Total Residential Usage	784,691	793,162	802,311	811,647	821,480	831,846
Total Commercial Usage	518,366	524,165	529,839	534,295	539,055	544,124
Total Firm Industrial Usage	<u>133,835</u>	<u>133,835</u>	<u>133,835</u>	<u>133,835</u>	<u>133,835</u>	<u>133,835</u>
Total Firm Usage	1,436,892	1,451,162	1,465,985	1,479,777	1,494,370	1,509,805
5% Reserve Margin	<u>71,845</u>	<u>72,558</u>	<u>73,299</u>	<u>73,989</u>	<u>74,719</u>	<u>75,490</u>
Total Firm w/ Reserve	<u>1,508,737</u>	<u>1,523,720</u>	<u>1,539,284</u>	<u>1,553,766</u>	<u>1,569,089</u>	<u>1,585,295</u>

EXHIBIT__ (KPM-5C)

REVIEW PERIOD - FY 2014

Carolinas Design Day Demand & Supply Schedule - FY 2014

11 Degrees, 54 HDDs

(All Values in Dt/d)				Carolinas Demand Net G	1.41%	0.99%	1.02%	0.94%	0.99%	1.03%
DEMAND				Winter Period:	FY2013 *	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
1	System Design Day Firm Sendout				1,436,892	1,451,162	1,465,985	1,479,777	1,494,370	1,509,805
2	Reserve Margin on Design Day Demand (5%)				71,845	72,558	73,299	73,989	74,719	75,490
3	Subtotal Demand				1,508,737	1,523,720	1,539,284	1,553,766	1,569,089	1,585,295
4	Less:									
5	Firm Transportation Without Standby				(120,134)	(126,504)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
6	Total Firm Sales Demand				1,388,603	1,397,216	1,439,284	1,453,766	1,469,089	1,485,295
7	SUPPLY CAPACITY									
8	Firm Transportation			<u>Days</u>						
9	Transco	FT	365		376,016	376,016	376,016	376,016	301,016	301,016
10	Transco	FT - 1002268	365		6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440
11	Transco	FT SE '94/95/96	365		129,485	129,485	129,485	129,485	129,485	129,485
12	Transco	Sunbelt	365		41,400	41,400	41,400	41,400	41,400	41,400
13	Transco	VA Southside (New)	365					20,000	20,000	20,000
14	Transco	Leidy (New)	365					100,000	100,000	100,000
15	Columbia Gas	FTS	365		32,801	32,801	32,801	32,801	32,801	32,801
16	Columbia Gas	NTS	365		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
17	East Tennessee	FT	365		44,798	44,798	44,798	44,798	44,798	44,798
18	Total Year Round FT				<u>640,940</u>	<u>640,940</u>	<u>640,940</u>	<u>760,940</u>	<u>685,940</u>	<u>685,940</u>
19										
20	Transco	FT Southern Expansion	151		72,502	72,502	72,502	72,502	72,502	72,502
21	Transco	FT - 1004995	90		6,314	6,314	6,314	6,314	6,314	6,314
22	Total Winter OnlyFT				<u>78,816</u>	<u>78,816</u>	<u>78,816</u>	<u>78,816</u>	<u>78,816</u>	<u>78,816</u>
23										
24	Total Firm Transportation Subtotal				719,756	719,756	719,756	839,756	764,756	764,756
25										
26	Hardy Storage	HSS	70		68,835	68,835	68,835	68,835	68,835	68,835
27	Dominion	GSS	60		13,225	13,225	13,225	13,225	13,225	13,225
28	Columbia Gas	FSS/SST	59		86,368	86,368	86,368	86,368	86,368	86,368
29	Transco	GSS Storage	55		77,475	77,475	77,475	77,475	77,475	77,475
30										
31	Total Seasonal Storage				245,903	245,903	245,903	245,903	245,903	245,903
32										
33	Peaking Capacity									
34	Piedmont	LNG - Huntersville	10		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
35	Piedmont	LNG - Bentonville	10		70,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
36	Transco	Pine Needle	10		263,400	263,400	263,400	263,400	263,400	263,400
37	Transco	LNG (formerly LG-A)	5		8,643	8,643	8,643	8,643	8,643	8,643
38	Peaking Supplies Total				442,043	462,043	462,043	462,043	462,043	462,043
39										
40	Total Capacity				1,407,702	1,427,702	1,427,702	1,547,702	1,472,702	1,472,702
41	Surplus(Deficit)				19,099	30,486	(11,582)	93,936	3,613	(12,593)

* FY 2013 data are "trued up" to reflect actual customer growth.

1) To ensure ample capacity is available if the Leidy project falls behind schedule, arranged permanent release of 75,000 Dts occurs on March 1, 2016. If it becomes certain that Leidy will come on in time, excess capacity can be released.

Final Version - 7/12/2013

EXHIBIT__ (KPM-6)

FORECAST - FY 2015

Carolinas Design Day Demand & Supply Schedule FY 2015

Design Day Temperature of 8.6 Degrees (56.4 HDDs)

May 28, 2014

(All Values in Dt/d)

Carolinas Demand Net Growth Rate			1.50%	1.50%	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%
DEMAND			FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
1	System Design Day Firm Sendout		1,408,009	1,429,129	1,451,995	1,475,227	1,498,831	1,522,812
2	Reserve Margin on Design Day Demand (5%)		70,400	71,456	72,600	73,761	74,942	76,141
3	Subtotal Demand		1,478,410	1,500,586	1,524,595	1,548,989	1,573,773	1,598,953
4	Less:							
5	Firm Transportation Without Standby		(114,150)	(114,150)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
6	Total Firm Sales Demand		1,364,260	1,386,436	1,424,595	1,448,989	1,473,773	1,498,953
7	SUPPLY CAPACITY							
8	Firm Transportation	Days						
9	Transco FT	365	376,016	376,016	376,016	301,016	301,016	301,016
10	Transco FT - 1002268	365	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440
11	Transco FT SE '94/95/96	365	129,485	129,485	129,485	129,485	129,485	129,485
12	Transco Sunbelt	365	41,400	41,400	41,400	41,400	41,400	41,400
13	Transco VA Southside (New)	365			20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
14	Transco Leidy (New)	365			100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
15	Columbia Gas FTS	365	32,801	32,801	32,801	32,801	32,801	32,801
16	Columbia Gas NTS	365	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
17	East Tennessee FT	365	44,798	44,798	44,798	44,798	44,798	44,798
18	Total Year Round FT		640,940	640,940	760,940	685,940	685,940	685,940
19								
20	Transco FT Southern Expansion	151	72,502	72,502	72,502	72,502	72,502	72,502
21	Transco FT - 1004995	90	6,314	6,314	6,314	6,314	6,314	6,314
22	Total Winter OnlyFT		78,816	78,816	78,816	78,816	78,816	78,816
23								
24	Total Firm Transportation Subtotal		719,756	719,756	839,756	764,756	764,756	764,756
25								
26	Hardy Storage HSS	70	68,835	68,835	68,835	68,835	68,835	68,835
27	Dominion GSS	60	13,225	13,225	13,225	0	0	0
28	Columbia Gas FSS/SST	59	86,368	86,368	86,368	86,368	86,368	86,368
29	Transco GSS Storage	55	77,475	77,475	77,475	77,475	77,475	77,475
30								
31	Total Seasonal Storage		245,903	245,903	245,903	232,678	232,678	232,678
32								
33	Peaking Capacity							
34	Piedmont LNG - Huntersville	10	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
35	Piedmont LNG - Bentonville	10	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
36	Transco Pine Needle	10	263,400	263,400	263,400	263,400	263,400	263,400
37	Transco LNG (formerly LG-A)	5	8,643	8,643	8,643	8,643	8,643	8,643
38	Peaking Supplies Total		462,043	462,043	462,043	462,043	462,043	462,043
39								
40	Total Capacity		1,427,702	1,427,702	1,547,702	1,459,477	1,459,477	1,459,477
41	Surplus(Deficit)		63,442	41,266	123,107	10,488	(14,296)	(39,476)

FY 2014 data begins new design day model methodology.

Footnote 1) To ensure ample capacity is available if the Leidy project falls behind schedule, arranged permanent release of 75,000 Dts occurs on March 1, 2016. If it becomes

FINAL - May 28,2014

EXHIBIT__ (KPM-7A)

REVIEW PERIOD - FY 2014

South Carolina

FY 2014 - Firm Base Load Requirements Excluding Special Firm Transportation Contracts

Daily Degree Days 0.0

	Current Forecast					
	Mar 2013	Mar 2014	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Mar 2017	Mar 2018
Customers						
Residential	122,260	123,836	125,549	127,339	129,212	131,170
Commercial	13,750	13,775	13,801	13,828	13,857	13,886
Motor Fuel	2	2	2	2	2	2
Industrial	13	13	14	14	14	14
Transportation	41	41	42	42	42	42
Total Customers	<u>136,066</u>	<u>137,668</u>	<u>139,407</u>	<u>141,225</u>	<u>143,127</u>	<u>145,114</u>

Firm Base Load Requirements Excluding Special Contracts (DTs)

Residential	6,135	6,215	6,301	6,390	6,484	6,583
Commercial	8,390	8,406	8,421	8,438	8,456	8,473
Motor Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	1,035	1,045	1,055	1,066	1,077	1,077
Transportation	3,975	4,014	4,055	4,095	4,136	4,136
Co Use & Unacct	<u>254</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>263</u>
Requirements	19,789	19,936	20,090	20,249	20,415	20,532

	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>FY 2016</i>	<i>FY 2017</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>
Annual Base Load	<u>7,222,985</u>	<u>7,276,640</u>	<u>7,332,850</u>	<u>7,390,885</u>	<u>7,451,475</u>	<u>7,494,180</u>

EXHIBIT__ (KPM-7B1)

REVIEW PERIOD - FY 2014

North Carolina

Firm Base Load Requirements Excluding Special Firm Transportation Contracts

Design Day DDD 0.0

Budget 2014 Projections	Mar 2013	Mar 2014	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Mar 2017	Mar 2018
Customers (NC West)						
Residential	489,332	493,177	497,329	501,678	506,234	511,014
Commercial	49,006	49,175	49,353	49,541	49,739	49,948
Motor Fuel	7	7	7	7	7	7
Industrial	34	34	34	34	34	34
Transportation	157	159	161	163	165	167
NC - West Customers	<u>538,536</u>	<u>542,552</u>	<u>546,884</u>	<u>551,423</u>	<u>556,179</u>	<u>561,170</u>
Budget 2014 Projections	Mar 2013	Mar 2014	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Mar 2017	Mar 2018
Customers (NC East)						
Residential	135,460	137,779	140,297	142,737	145,320	148,090
Commercial	17,185	17,686	18,167	18,511	18,880	19,274
Motor Fuel	2	2	2	2	2	2
Military	2	2	2	2	2	2
Industrial	13	13	13	13	13	13
Transportation	122	123	124	125	126	127
NC - East Customers	<u>152,784</u>	<u>155,605</u>	<u>158,605</u>	<u>161,390</u>	<u>164,343</u>	<u>167,508</u>
Total North Carolina Customers	<u>691,320</u>	<u>698,157</u>	<u>705,489</u>	<u>712,813</u>	<u>720,522</u>	<u>728,678</u>
12-Months Ending Mar 2012						
NC West Firm Requirements Excluding Special Contracts						
Residential	23,719	23,906	24,107	24,318	24,538	24,770
Commercial	27,816	27,912	28,013	28,119	28,232	28,350
Motor Fuel	11	11	11	11	11	11
Industrial	2,279	2,279	2,279	2,279	2,279	2,279
Transportation	22,579	22,866	23,154	23,442	23,729	24,017
Co Use & Unacct	<u>993</u>	<u>1,001</u>	<u>1,008</u>	<u>1,016</u>	<u>1,024</u>	<u>1,033</u>
Requirements NC - West	77,397	77,975	78,572	79,185	79,813	80,460
12-Months Ending Mar 2012						
NC East Firm Requirements Excluding Special Contracts						
Residential	5,854	5,954	6,063	6,169	6,280	6,400
Commercial	13,366	13,756	14,130	14,397	14,684	14,991
Motor Fuel	2	2	2	2	2	2
Military	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750
Industrial	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049
Transportation	38,264	38,578	38,891	39,205	39,519	39,832
Co Use & Unacct	<u>797</u>	<u>807</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>836</u>	<u>845</u>
Requirements NC - East	62,082	62,896	63,703	64,398	65,120	65,869
Total NC Requirements	139,479	140,871	142,275	143,583	144,933	146,329
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Annual Base Load	<u>50,909,835</u>	<u>51,417,915</u>	<u>51,930,375</u>	<u>52,407,795</u>	<u>52,900,545</u>	<u>53,410,085</u>

EXHIBIT__ (KPM-7B2)

REVIEW PERIOD - FY 2014

North Carolina
Firm Base Load Requirements Excluding Special Firm Transportation Contracts
All Quantities Are Dekatherms

12-Months Ending 3/13

North Carolina Firm Requirements Excluding Special Contracts

	Mar 2013	Mar 2014	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Mar 2017	Mar 2018
Residential	29,573	29,860	30,170	30,487	30,818	31,170
Commercial	41,182	41,668	42,143	42,516	42,916	43,341
Motor Fuel	13	13	13	13	13	13
Industrial	3,328	3,328	3,328	3,328	3,328	3,328
Transportation	60,843	61,444	62,045	62,647	63,248	63,849
Military	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750
Co Use & Unacct	<u>1,790</u>	<u>1,808</u>	<u>1,826</u>	<u>1,842</u>	<u>1,860</u>	<u>1,878</u>
Requirements North Carolina	139,479	140,871	142,275	143,583	144,933	146,329

	<i>FY 2013</i>	<i>FY 2014</i>	<i>FY 2015</i>	<i>FY 2016</i>	<i>FY 2017</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>
Annual Base Loa	<u>50,909,835</u>	<u>51,417,915</u>	<u>51,930,375</u>	<u>52,407,795</u>	<u>52,900,545</u>	<u>53,410,085</u>

EXHIBIT__ (KPM-7C)

REVIEW PERIOD - FY 2014

Total Carolinas (NC East, NC West, SC)
Firm Base Load Requirements Excluding Special Firm Transportation Contracts

Daily Degree Days 0.0

	Mar 2013	Mar 2014	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Mar 2017	Mar 2018
Customers						
Residential	747,052	754,792	763,175	771,754	780,766	790,274
Commercial	79,941	80,636	81,321	81,880	82,476	83,108
Motor Fuel	11	11	11	11	11	11
Military	2	2	2	2	2	2
Industrial	60	60	61	61	61	61
Transportation	320	323	327	330	333	336
Total Customers	<u>827,386</u>	<u>835,825</u>	<u>844,896</u>	<u>854,038</u>	<u>863,649</u>	<u>873,792</u>
Firm Base Load Requirements Excluding Special Contracts (DTs)						
Residential	35,708	36,075	36,471	36,877	37,302	37,753
Commercial	49,572	50,074	50,564	50,954	51,372	51,814
Motor Fuel	13	13	13	13	13	13
Industrial	4,363	4,373	4,383	4,394	4,405	4,405
Transportation	64,818	65,458	66,100	66,742	67,384	67,985
Military	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750
Co Use & Unacct	<u>2,044</u>	<u>2,064</u>	<u>2,084</u>	<u>2,102</u>	<u>2,122</u>	<u>2,141</u>
Requirements	159,268	160,807	162,365	163,832	165,348	166,861
Reserve Margin(5%)	<u>7,963</u>	<u>8,040</u>	<u>8,118</u>	<u>8,192</u>	<u>8,267</u>	<u>8,343</u>
Total Demand	<u>167,231</u>	<u>168,847</u>	<u>170,483</u>	<u>172,024</u>	<u>173,615</u>	<u>175,204</u>

EXHIBIT__ (KPM-8)

FORECAST - FY 2015

Total Carolinas Firm Baseload Requirements (Excluding Special Firm Transportation Contracts)

Daily Degree Days: 0

Regression Period: November 1, 2011 - March 31, 2014

Current Forecast:

<u>Carolinas Firm Baseload Requirements (DTs):</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	<u>FY2016</u>	<u>FY2017</u>	<u>FY2018</u>	<u>FY2019</u>
TOTAL FIRM BASELOAD SALES & FIRM TRANSPORT	163,278	165,890	168,545	171,241	173,981

EXHIBIT__ (KPM-9)

Piedmont's Filing Activity

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
CP13-480-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	6 /14/2013	Columbia Gas and Columbia Gulf have entered into the Capacity Lease under which Columbia Gulf, as Lessor, agreed to lease to Columbia for a primary term commencing on November 1, 2013 and continuing through March 31, 2024, as Lessee, transmission capacity of 545,635 Dth/day on a firm basis. The Capacity Lease will continue from year to year thereafter unless terminated by either Party upon six months' prior written notice. By leasing capacity from Columbia Gulf to maintain service to its customers served from Columbia Gulf's system, Columbia can avoid capital costs estimated to be approximately \$500 million. The Capacity Lease is structured as an operating lease. Columbia Gulf will own, operate and maintain the facilities providing the capacity which is the subject of the lease. Columbia will use the Lease Capacity to provide service to its markets that are connected either by pipeline, or to specific points of delivery on Columbia Gulf's system. Columbia will pay to Columbia Gulf a fixed monthly lease charge of \$333,500 for the Leased Capacity.	Motion to Intervene
CP13-486-000	Dominion Transmission	6 /6 /2013	DTI submitted an abbreviated application for an order authorizing abandonment by sale of Line No. M-3350 to Dominion Hope.	Motion to Intervene

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
CP13-500-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	7 /11/2013	In November of 2012, Columbia notified Hanover Foods of its intention to replace a portion of its extensive pipeline Line 1655 (currently not located on either parcel of the Hanover Property) on the Property. Columbia and Hanover engaged in discussions regarding the location of the proposed pipeline. Columbia sent Hanover a letter dated January 26, 2013 that provided a written offer to acquire easement rights across the property and stated that the right for Columbia to proceed with the project required FERC approval. Additional discussion occurred between representatives of Columbia and Hanover subsequent to Hanover's receipt of the January 26 Letter. In the context of those discussions, Columbia indicated that it would proceed to condemn that portion of the Property depicted in the proposed construction drawing in the absence of a negotiated settlement. In response, Hanover described the significant economic impact that the proposed pipeline location would cause for Hanover, and expressed its concerns with respect to Columbia's lack of authority under the Blanket Certificate (e.g., the cost of replacing Line 1655 exceeded the applicable \$11 million threshold under the Blanket Certificate) to proceed with the contemplated condemnation and pipeline construction. This project is part of Columbia Gas's modernization project .	Motion to intervene
CP13-501-000	Dominion Transmission	6 /25/2013	DTI submitted an abbreviated application for an order authorizing abandonment by sale of TL-388 and related facilities.	Motion to Intervene
CP13-514-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	7 /23/2013	Texas Eastern submitted an abbreviated application for abandonment of certain natural gas facilities which are no longer in gas service.	Motion to Intervene
CP13-523-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	7 /23/2013	Transco submitted an abbreviated application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to construct and operate its Mobile Bay South III Expansion Project.	Motion to Intervene

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
CP13-533-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	8 /14/2013	Columbia specifically requests authorization: At Frametown CS, to convert the Avon unit from base load to standby mode; At Lost River CS, to convert three existing Clark TLA-8 units and one Clark TLAD-10 unit from base load to standby mode; and, At Seneca CS, to convert the Frame 3 unit from base load to standby service. This is part of the TCO Modernization program as laid out in the Settlement agreement that was approved by FERC on January 24, 2013.	Motion to intervene.
CP13-534-000	East Tennessee Gas Transmission	8 /19/2013	East Tennessee submitted an abbreviated application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity regarding its proposed Kingsport Expansion Project.	Motion to Intervene
CP13-551-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	10/30/2013	Transco submitted an abbreviated application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity requesting authorization to construct and operate its Leidy Southeast Project ("Project") and to abandon certain compression facilities.	On October 30, 2013, Piedmont Natural Gas filed a motion to intervene and comments in support. As a holder of firm capacity rights and one of the Project Shippers, Piedmont strongly supports the Project because it will provide Piedmont, and other participating shippers, with access to new and prolific supply sources in the Marcellus Shale formation which are not currently available to Piedmont.
CP14-104-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	4 /14/2014	Texas Eastern submitted an abbreviated application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity and for related authorizations regarding its proposed Uniontown to Gas City Project ("U2GC Project").	Motion to Intervene
CP14-124-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	4 /1 /2014	In this filing, Columbia Gas is proposing to replace two compressor units at its Strasburg CS as part of its comprehensive modernization program. The work being done is as follows: Replace: 2 – European Gas Turbine Units – 8,900 HP each Install: 1- Solar Titan – 17,800 HP The estimated cost is \$39 million. Work is expected to begin in April, 2014 and the new unit is expected to be placed into service by October 31, 2014. The units to be replaced will remain available for service throughout the construction, testing and commissioning phases for the new unit.	Motion to intervene.

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
CP14-18-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	11/18/2013	Transco submitted an abbreviated application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing Transco to construct and operate its Woodbridge Delivery Lateral Project.	Motion to Intervene
CP14-22-000	Dominion Transmission	11/21/2013	DTI submitted a 60-day Prior Notice Request for authorization to plug and abandon injection/withdrawal storage well RW-66 and the associated pipeline, RP-66, located in the Greenlick Storage Field in Potter County, Pennsylvania.	Motion to Intervene
CP14-227-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	4 /30/2014	Texas Eastern and Enable submitted a joint abbreviated application requesting permission and approval to abandon certain leased capacity and authorization to reacquire certain leased capacity.	Motion to Intervene
CP14-26-000	Midwestern Gas Transmission	12/11/2013	Midwestern submitted its prior notice request seeking authorization to relocate a portion of the Midwestern pipeline system to accommodate the widening of the interstate highway and construction of a new highway interchange in Will County, Illinois.	Motion to Intervene
CP14-29-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	12/11/2013	Texas Eastern submitted an abbreviated application for approval to abandon in place and by sale certain pipeline facilities and related ancillary facilities located in offshore Gulf of Mexico.	Motion to Intervene
CP14-34-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	1 /2 /2014	Transco submitted an abbreviated application for an order permitting and approving the abandonment of offshore laterals extending from Mississippi Canyon Block 108 and Mississippi Canyon Block 194 by sale to High Point Gas Gathering, LLC and High Point Gas Transmission, LLC.	Motion to Intervene
CP14-4-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	11/4 /2013	Texas Eastern submitted an abbreviated application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity and related authorizations regarding its proposed Emerald Longwall Mine Panel D1 Project.	Motion to Intervene

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
CP14-45-000	Dominion Transmission	1 /14/2014	DTI submitted a 60-day prior notice request for the Murrys ville Storage Pool Project.	Motion to Intervene
CP14-480-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	5 /12/2014	Texas Eastern submitted a Prior Notice of Blanket Certificate Activity notifying the Commission of its intent to abandon certain inactive supply lateral located in offshore federal waters in the Gulf of Mexico near Louisiana.	Motion to Intervene
CP14-485-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	5 /14/2014	Texas Eastern submitted a Prior Notice of Blanket Certificate Activity notifying the Commission of its intent to abandon certain auxiliary pipeline and related ancillary facilities in Rutherford County, Tennessee.	Motion to Intervene
CP14-68-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	2 /10/2014	Texas Eastern submitted an abbreviated application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity and related authorizations regarding its proposed Ohio Pipeline Energy Network Project ("OPEN Project").	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1006-000	East Tennessee Gas Transmission	7 /3 /2013	East Tennessee submitted a filing to modify the Electronic Communication provisions in its tariff.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1013-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	7 /3 /2013	Texas Eastern submitted a filing to modify the Electronic Communication provisions in its tariff.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1015-000		7 /2 /2013	Texas Eastern submitted a filing to modify the gas quality provisions in its tariff to include an additional Control Point.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1018-000		7 /3 /2013	Texas Eastern submitted its Semiannual Electric Power Cost tariff filing setting out the EPC rate adjustments effective August 1, 2013.	Motion to Intervene

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP13-1020-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	7 /2 /2013	Columbia is submitting for Commission review and approval the enclosed non-conforming and negotiated rate agreement ("Agreement") between Columbia and Antero Resources Appalachian Corporation ("Antero"). The purpose of the delineated non-conforming provisions of the Agreement is to provide Antero with interim capacity prior to the placement in service of Columbia's West Side Expansion Project ("Project") under terms reflecting those agreed upon for service on the Project. The Project is designed to facilitate the transportation of Marcellus Shale gas produced in southwest Pennsylvania and north central West Virginia to Gulf Coast markets on the system of Columbia's affiliate, Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC ("Columbia Gulf"). Shipper will pay a negotiated reservation rate equal to \$11.3910 minus the lower of \$3.65 per Dt per month of the monthly FTS recourse rate that is currently effective. Shipper has also elected to pay a negotiated retainage rate equal to the lower of: (a) Transporter's currently effective retainage rate applicable to Rate Schedule FTS; or (b) 4% minus the then-effective retainage rate applicable to Columbia Gulf's Rate Schedule FTS-1 Market Zone-Backhaul retainage rate. In addition to the negotiated reservation rate and the negotiated retainage rate, Shipper shall also pay: (a) all commodity charges applicable to service under Rate Schedule FTS; and (b) all demand and commodity surcharges applicable to service under Rate Schedule FTS, with the exception of the Capital Cost Recovery Mechanism (CCRM) surcharge. Section 3 of the Agreement also includes a negotiated provision stating that Antero will not be subject the CCRM surcharge.	Motion to intervene
RP13-1037-000	Dominion Transmission	7 /3 /2013	DTI submitted a filing to report the annual revenue distribution and billing adjustments resulting from DTI's collection of unauthorized overrun charges and penalty revenues for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2013.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1058-000	East Tennessee Gas Transmission	7 /11/2013	East Tennessee submitted its ACA Compliance filing.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1065-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	7 /19/2013	Texas Eastern submitted its ACA Compliance filing.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1119-000	East Tennessee Gas Transmission	8 /6 /2013	East Tennessee submitted a filing to make a correction in the forms of service agreements for Rate Schedules FT-A, FT-GS, FT-L, and LNGS.	Motion to Intervene

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP13-1160-000	Pine Needle LNG	8 /1 /2013	the Commission issued Order No. 776 amending its regulations to eliminate the annual filing requirements for natural gas pipeline companies that utilize an annual charge adjustment (ACA) clause to recover Commission assessed annual charges. Pine Needle is by this filing modifying the Statements of Rates and Fuel and Section 16 of the General Terms and Conditions to incorporate the Commission-authorized ACA unit charge by reference, as published on the Commission's website, http://www.ferc.gov .	Motion to intervene.
RP13-1185-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	8 /6 /2013	Transco submitted its ACA Compliance Filing.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1204-000	Midwestern Gas Transmission	8 /6 /2013	Midwestern submitted its ACA Compliance Filing.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1211-000	Hardy Storage	8 /7 /2013	The Commission issued Order No. 776 amending its regulations to eliminate the annual filing requirement for natural gas pipeline companies to utilize an annual charge adjustment ("ACA") clause to recover Commission-assessed annual charges. In accordance with the Commission's order, Hardy, in its tariff, will now display the Commission-authorized annual charge unit rate by reference, as published on the Commission's website located at http://www.ferc.gov .	Motion to intervene.
RP13-1212-000	Dominion Transmission	8 /6 /2013	DTI submitted its ACA Compliance Filing.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1214-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	8 /7 /2013	The Commission issued Order No. 776 amending its regulations to eliminate the annual filing requirement for natural gas pipeline companies to utilize an annual charge adjustment ("ACA") clause to recover Commission-assessed annual charges. In accordance with the Commission's order, Columbia, in its tariff, will now display the Commission-authorized annual charge unit rate by reference, as published on the Commission's website located at http://www.ferc.gov . In	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1216-000	Columbia Gulf Transmission	8 /7 /2013	The Commission issued Order No. 776 amending its regulations to eliminate the annual filing requirement for natural gas pipeline companies to utilize an annual charge adjustment ("ACA") clause to recover Commission-assessed annual charges. In accordance with the Commission's order, Columbia Gulf, in its tariff, will now display the Commission-authorized annual charge unit rate by reference, as published on the Commission's website located at http://www.ferc.gov .	Motion to intervene.

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP13-1232-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	8 /9 /2013	Transco submitted rates for its Northeast Supply Link Project.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1280-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	9 /3 /2013	Texas Eastern submitted its 2013 Operational Entitlements Filing.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1291-000	Midwestern Gas Transmission	9 /5 /2013	Midwestern submitted a filing proposing to modify its load management service Rate Schedule LMS-MA, Delivery Points, and Rate Schedule LMS-PA, Receipt Points.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1296-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	9 /3 /2013	Transco submitted an interim fuel tracker filing.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1320-000		9 /23/2013	Transco submitted a filing to revise Rate Schedule LNG and the form of service agreement for Rate Schedule LNG to allow Rate Schedule LNG customers to take delivery of liquefied natural gas by transfer to a truck at Transco's liquefaction-storage facility in Carlstadt, New Jersey.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1325-000		9 /17/2013	Transco submitted a filing to reflect rate changes resulting from a decrease in the ACA included in the 3rd party rates underlying Rate Schedules GSS, LSS, SS-2, and S-2.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1327-000		9 /18/2013	Transco submitted its annual Penalty Sharing Report.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1359-000		10/2 /2013	Transco filed its cash-out report and report of cash-out refunds for the annual period August 1, 2012 through July 31, 2013.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1380-000	Dominion Transmission	10/2 /2013	DTI submitted a tariff filing to comply with the FERC Order related to its Sabinsville to Morrisville Project.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1381-000		10/2 /2013	DTI submitted its annual Electric Power Cost Adjustment filing.	Motion to Intervene
RP13-1385-000		10/2 /2013	DTI submitted its annual Transportation Cost Rate Adjustment filing.	Motion to Intervene

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP13-960-000	Columbia Gulf Transmission	6 /3 /2013	The purpose of this filing is to revise Columbia Gulf's FTS-1, FTS-2 and IPP rate schedules to: (1) allow shippers to use Columbia Gulf's pooling points as a receipt point on segmented contracts; and (2) move the location of the Mainline Pool to the southern side of the Inverness compressor station. Columbia Gulf believes that these changes will increase the flexibility shippers currently have to segment their contracts, as well as increase the liquidity of the Mainline Pool as a result of this enhanced flexibility.	Motion to intervene
		6 /11/2013	The purpose of this filing is to revise Columbia Gulf's FTS-1, FTS-2 and IPP rate schedules to: (1) allow shippers to use Columbia Gulf's pooling points as a receipt point on segmented contracts; and (2) move the location of the Mainline Pool to the southern side of the Inverness compressor station. Columbia Gulf believes that these changes will increase the flexibility shippers currently have to segment their contracts, as well as increase the liquidity of the Mainline Pool as a result of this enhanced flexibility.	Comments in support of the filing.
RP14-137-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	11/4 /2013	Texas Eastern made its annual ASA filing reflecting the fuel rates and ASA-related cost components to certain Texas Eastern rates effective on December 1, 2013.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-175-000	East Tennessee Gas Transmission	11/21/2013	East Tennessee submitted a filing to modify its GT&C to shorten the posting period for available capacity.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-177-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	11/21/2013	Texas Eastern submitted a filing to modify its GT&C to shorten the posting period for available capacity.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-241-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	12/2 /2013	In Article III of the Modernization Settlement, it provides that Columbia submit updated tariff records to reflect the second \$25 million Base Rate reduction with an effective date of January 1, 2014. In accordance with the Settlement , Columbia submits revised tariff records reflecting the second \$25 million decrease in Columbia's Base Rates. Columbia calculated this base rate reduction utilizing actual contract quantities for the twelve-month period commencing January 1, 2014.	Motion to intervene.
RP14-262-000	Dominion Transmission	12/16/2013	DTI submitted a Petition for Approval of Settlement.	Motion to Intervene

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP14-287-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	12/23/2013	<p>Columbia implemented the Operational Transaction Rate Adjustment ("OTRA") surcharge to recover the costs of certain operational purchases and sales required to ensure a sufficient amount of flowing supply into Columbia's system in northern Ohio. The OTRA was implemented to "lower costs for its customers [as compared to] rerouting gas supplies from the southwest part of its system to northern Ohio on other pipelines or requiring customers to deliver gas to northern Ohio receipt points through the use of Operational Flow Orders (OFOs)." The OTRA mechanism provides for Columbia to make filings to adjust its OTRA rates twice annually for a summer season (April 1 to October 31) and a winter season (November 1 to March 1). These semiannual filings address both prospective changes in the OTRA rate and prior over or under recoveries. The OTRA mechanism will expire on March 31, 2014 per Columbia's Tariff.</p> <p>Columbia proposes, in the instant filing, to continue the collection of costs associated with the applicable purchase and sale of supplies by extending the OTRA mechanism for an additional two (2) years to March 31, 2016, while Columbia works with its shippers on a long term solution to replace the OTRA. The proposed extension will allow the parties to work towards developing modifications to the existing OTRA for additional flexibility within the mechanism while assuring that supply to Columbia's northern Ohio receipt points remains cost effective.</p>	Motion to intervene.
RP14-308-000	East Tennessee Gas Transmission	12/23/2013	East Tennessee submitted a filing to implement Commission's Order No. 787.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-309-000	Dominion Transmission	12/23/2013	Texas Eastern submitted a filing to implement Commission's Order No. 787.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-325-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	12/30/2013	Texas Eastern submitted its Semiannual Electric Power Cost tariff filing setting out the EPC rate adjustments effective February 1, 2014.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-379-000		1 /22/2014	Texas Eastern submitted a filing to reflect modifications to Exhibits A and C to the pro forma service agreements for Rate Schedules CDS, FT-1, and SCT.	Motion to Intervene

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP14-381-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	1 /23/2014	Transco submitted a filing to update a Delivery Point Entitlement tariff record in accordance with the provisions of Section 19.1(f) of the General Terms and Conditions of the Tariff.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-419-000		2 /7 /2014	Transco filed rate changes resulting from a change in the 3rd party rates underlying Rate Schedule S-2.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-46-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	10/17/2013	Transco submitted a filing to make various clarifications and revisions to its Tariff.	Motion to Intervene
		1 /6 /2014	Transco submitted a filing to make various clarifications and revisions to its Tariff.	Piedmont Natural Gas filed a motion for leave to file reply comments out-of-time. Piedmont shares the same concerns raised by the NCUC regarding the possibility of pro rata curtailment of primary point rights due to utilization of a Piedmont contractually specified receipt point by a competing shipper on a secondary basis. Piedmont would ask the Commission to resolve this docket in a manner that preserves the primacy of its receipt and delivery rights at the points specified in its firm service agreements consistent with the Commission's prioritization of primary and secondary service rights for interstate transportation customers generally as discussed in its order in Tennessee.
RP14-486-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	2 /20/2014	Texas Eastern submitted a filing proposing to modify Section 3.2 of Rate Schedule FT-1 to add a new subsection to describe the Usage-1 Charge applicable to service provided on incremental facilities constructed on or after June 1, 1993.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-507-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	2 /26/2014	Transco submitted its Annual Fuel Tracker Filing to be effective April 1, 2014.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-526-000		3 /6 /2014	Transco submitted its Annual Electric Power Tracker Filing to be effective April 1, 2014.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-528-000		3 /6 /2014	Transco submitted a filing to notify the Commission of the cancellation of Rate Schedules X-274 and X-275 and to remove references to Rate Schedules X-274 and X-275.	Motion to Intervene

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP14-550-000	Columbia Gulf Transmission	3 / 4 / 2014	<p>In accordance with Section 32 (Transportation Retainage Adjustment) ("TRA") of the General Terms and Conditions ("GTC") of its tariff, Columbia Gulf hereby submits its annual filing to adjust its retainage rates to take into account both prospective changes in retainage requirements and unrecovered retainage quantities from the period January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013. The rate reflects the retainage rates required to compensate Columbia Gulf for company use gas ("CUG") and lost and unaccounted for volumes ("LAUF").</p> <p>Columbia Gulf proposes a decrease in the retainage rates for forward hauls on the mainline component of the Market Zone from 1.300% to 1.156%. The retainage rate for the onshore component of the Market Zone will increase from 0.128% to 0.240%, while the rate for back hauls on the mainline component of the Market Zone will increase from 0.164% to 0.367%.</p>	Motion to intervene.

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP14-551-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	3 /7 /2014	<p>In accordance with Section 35 (Retainage Adjustment Mechanism) ("RAM") of the General Terms and Conditions ("GTC") of its tariff, Columbia submitted its annual filing to adjust its retainage percentage to take into account both prospective changes in retainage requirements and unrecovered retainage quantities from the period January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013. The rate reflects the retainage percentages required to compensate Columbia for company use gas ("CUG") and lost and unaccounted for volumes ("LAUF"). In this filing, Columbia is proposing the following retainage rates:</p> <p>Transportation 1.917% Gathering 0.534% Storage Gas Loss 0.120% Ohio Storage Gas Loss 0.150%</p> <p>Columbia experienced a year with LAUF of 11.4 MMDth, and although moderately higher than some years, it is slightly below the previous year. Moreover, Columbia's efforts to date have materially reduced what otherwise would have been incurred for 2013. As discussed with shippers at its June 2013 meeting, and described in its update report to the FERC in July, Columbia undertook an investigation into the changing gas quality on its system resulting from the introduction of high Btu Marcellus Shale gas production. The investigation of this issue revealed that Columbia's existing storage accounting and line pack estimation methodologies did not fully reflect the changing gas supplies and flows on its system. In addition, Columbia believes that the LAUF resulting from the measurement differences between ultrasonic measurement devices and older, less accurate measurement such as rotary and orifice measurement, has contributed approximately 2 to 3 MMDth annually to LAUF. Columbia is beginning work on the replacement of key orifice and turbine meters with more accurate ultrasonic measurement equipment in order to address this issue. Finally, because Columbia has thousands of miles of older, low pressure systems, with pipeline several decades old, it experiences LAUF on these systems that are higher than new pipeline systems operating at higher pressures.</p>	Motion to intervene.

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP14-552-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	3 /5 /2014	Pursuant to Section 44 of the General Terms and Conditions ("GTC") of Columbia's tariff, Columbia submitted its annual filing to adjust its Electric Power Costs Adjustment ("EPCA") rates, effective April 1, 2014. Section 44 authorizes Columbia to recover electric power costs that are incurred for the compression or processing of natural gas and for company use and operations ("Electric Power Costs"). In accordance with GTC Section 44.1, Electric Power Costs are recovered through a Transportation EPCA Rate and an LNG EPCA Rate. The Transportation EPCA Rates are applicable to shippers under Rate Schedules FTS, NTS, NTS-S, TPS, SST, GTS, OPT and ITS. For the twelve-month period commencing April 1, 2014 (Current EPCA Rate), Columbia proposes to collect \$16,923,108 in annual electricity costs. For the Unrecovered EPCA Surcharge, Columbia proposes to credit a net over-collection of \$985,881 in Electric Power Costs.	Motion to intervene.
RP14-553-000		3 /5 /2014	Pursuant to Section 36.1 of the General Terms and Conditions ("GTC") of Columbia's tariff, Columbia is authorized to recover, through its Transportation Cost Rate Adjustment ("TCRA"), costs incurred for the transmission and compression of gas by others ("Account No. 858 Costs"). This filing comprises Columbia's annual filing pursuant to GTC Section 36.4 to adjust its TCRA rates prospectively to reflect estimated current costs and to collect unrecovered amounts from the previous annual period. The TCRA rates consist of: (1) a Current Operational TCRA Rate, reflecting Columbia's projected Account No. 858 Costs for the twelve-month period commencing on April 1, 2014; and (2) an Operational TCRA Surcharge, which is based on Columbia's unrecovered Account No. 858 costs during the period of January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013. In this filing, Columbia proposes zero commodity rates for the TCRA as the current surcharge is a refund that exceeds the base rate. Columbia is proposing a zero TCRA commodity rate rather than implementing a negative TCRA commodity rate.	Motion to intervene.

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP14-567-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	3 /10/2014	<p>The OTRA mechanism in Section 49.4 of the General Terms and Conditions ("GTC") of Columbia's Tariff provides for Columbia to make filings to adjust its OTRA rates twice annually for a summer season (April 1 to October 31) and a winter season (November 1 to March 1). These semiannual filings address both prospective changes in the OTRA rate and prior over or under recoveries. As established in Columbia's tariff the OTRA mechanism was set to expire on March 31, 2014. On December 12, 2013, Columbia met with its shippers to discuss other alternatives including cost effective transportation of supply to northern Ohio. During this meeting, Columbia proposed that the best course of action is to extend the existing OTRA mechanism beyond the March 31, 2014 expiration date for an additional two years. Shippers supported or did not oppose the proposed extension.</p> <p>Columbia proposes to modify the existing tariff to allow for greater flexibility to the gas supply issues in northern Ohio, by providing a lower cost solution to customers by allowing Columbia to purchase off-system supply at locations not on Columbia's system and transport supply on third party pipelines to Columbia's receipt points in northern Ohio. Third party transportation costs associated with OTRA will be included and recovered via the OTRA mechanism and not Columbia's Transportation Cost Rate Adjustment ("TCRA") filing. In the event third party transportation capacity is acquired in excess of Columbia's operational needs, Columbia will look to release the excess capacity back into the market and credit those revenue amounts against the OTRA costs incurred.</p>	Motion to intervene.
RP14-571-000	Dominion Transmission	3 /6 /2014	DTI submitted tariff records to reflect the Allegheny Storage Project Storage Service Implementation.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-588-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	3 /10/2014	Transco submitted a filing to revise its Rate Schedule LG-S to provide greater specificity regarding the scheduling and allocation of service.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-606-000		3 /10/2014	Transco submitted its GSS and LSS Tracker Filing to be effective March 1, 2014 and April 1, 2014.	Motion to Intervene

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP14-611-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	3 /10/2014	<p>On August 30, 2013, Columbia filed with the Commission a service agreement including negotiated rate provisions between Columbia and Southwestern Energy Services Company ("Southwestern") ("Southwestern Service Agreement"). In accordance with Section 47.1 of Columbia's Tariff,³ Columbia requested that the Commission authorize Columbia's acquisition of the Millennium capacity, "effective September 1, 2013, and running throughout the term of the Southwestern Service Agreement (i.e., August 31, 2015). On September 27, 2013, the Commission approved Columbia's request to acquire off-system capacity, "subject to the condition that Columbia not recover the costs associated with the Southwestern Service Agreement from any of its existing shippers, including, but not limited to, through the use of Columbia Gas' TCRA.</p> <p>On February 28, 2014 in docket number RP14-585, Millennium filed with the Commission, among other things, a negotiated rate service agreement between Millennium and Columbia for 10,000 Dth/d from April 1, 2014 to August 31, 2025.⁷ The 10,000 Dth/d capacity Columbia obtained on Millennium is the off-system capacity the Commission authorized Columbia to obtain for Columbia's service to Southwestern in the September Order. The Millennium filing currently is pending before the Commission.</p> <p>Recognizing that the August Filing only requested Commission authorization to obtain off-system capacity through August 31, 2015, and the service agreement between Columbia and Millennium is requested to be effective through August 31, 2025, pursuant to Section 47.1 of the Tariff, Columbia is seeking Commission authorization to obtain off-system capacity on Millennium from September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2025 so that Columbia may pursue future firm service opportunities associated with such capacity. If Columbia is unable to sell such capacity beyond September 1, 2015 (the termination of the existing capacity agreement with Southwestern that relies upon the Millennium capacity Columbia currently holds under contract), Columbia will make the capacity available pursuant to Section 47.1 of its GTC. As stated in the August Filing, and consistent with the September Order, Columbia states that it will not include, nor seek the recovery of, any of the costs associated with its transportation service arrangement with Millennium in Columbia's TCRA through the term of the contract extension with Millennium.</p>	Motion to intervene.

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>												
RP14-623-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	3 /18/2014	Transco submitted a filing to request a waiver of the application of the “No-Conduit Rule” adopted by the Commission in Order No. 787.	Motion to Intervene												
RP14-643-000	Pine Needle LNG	3 /27/2014	<p>The filing is submitted pursuant to Section 18 and Section 19 of the General Terms and Conditions (“GT&C”) of Pine Needle’s FERC Gas Tariff (“Tariff”). Section 18 of the GT&C of Pine Needle’s Tariff states that Pine Needle will file, to be effective each May 1, a redetermination of its fuel retention percentage applicable to storage services. Section 19 of the GT&C of Pine Needle’s Tariff provides that Pine Needle will file, also to be effective each May 1, to reflect net changes in the Electric Power (“EP”) rates. The fuel retention percentage is designed to recover Pine Needle’s estimate of gas required for operations (“GRO”) at Pine Needle’s LNG plant and the EP rate is designed to recover Pine Needle’s electric power costs for its use of electric power at Pine Needle’s LNG plant. The proposed changes are as follows:</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>New Rate</td><td>Old</td></tr><tr><td>Rate</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>EP Unit Rate</td><td>\$0.01982</td><td>\$0.01389</td></tr><tr><td>Fuel Retention %</td><td>2.92%</td><td>2.31%</td></tr></table>		New Rate	Old	Rate			EP Unit Rate	\$0.01982	\$0.01389	Fuel Retention %	2.92%	2.31%	Motion to intervene.
	New Rate	Old														
Rate																
EP Unit Rate	\$0.01982	\$0.01389														
Fuel Retention %	2.92%	2.31%														
RP14-65-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	10/30/2013	Transco submitted a filing to add new provisions to its tariff to set forth the process by which Transco may agree to charge a capacity release replacement shipper the same negotiated commodity rate as that charged to the releasing shipper.	Motion to Intervene												
RP14-67-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	10/30/2013	Texas Eastern made its annual PCB filing reflecting the PCB-related cost components to certain Texas Eastern rates effective on December 1, 2013.	Motion to Intervene												
RP14-686-000	East Tennessee Gas Transmission	3 /31/2014	East Tennessee submitted its cashout report for November 2012 through October 2013.	Motion to Intervene												
RP14-69-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	10/30/2013	Transco submitted rate changes resulting from a change in the 3rd party rates underlying Rate Schedules GSS and LSS.	Motion to Intervene												

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP14-707-000	Hardy Storage	4 /2 /2014	Hardy Storage is proposing a total retainage rate of 1.557%. For CUG, the Current Retainage Percentage Component is 1.289%, with an Unrecovered Retainage Percentage Component of 0.042%. The Current Retainage Percentage Component for LAUF is 0.267%, with an Over-recovered Retainage Percentage Component of -0.041%. The current retainage rate is 0.412%.	Motion to intervene.
RP14-712-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	4 /2 /2014	Columbia proposes to collect costs associated with the summer OTRA period (April 2014 – October 2014) in the amount of \$17,188,276. These costs are a direct result of a competitive bidding process used by Columbia to secure reliable and low cost supplies into its northern Ohio system and are based upon the forecasted needs to replenish almost 40 MMDth of storage gas inventory that was drawn down in the winter of 2013-2014, the most severe winter Columbia has experienced in over thirty years. Furthermore, consistent with GTC Section 49.4(c), Columbia is utilizing demand billing determinants projected to be in effect on May 1, 2014.	Motion to intervene.
RP14-738-000	Dominion Transmission	4 /17/2014	DTI submitted a filing to propose a new provision in Rate Schedules FT and FTNN to allow access to the "Applicable Market Center Point" on a secondary basis only.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-750-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	4 /25/2014	Texas Eastern submitted a filing to demonstrate its compliance with Section 284.8(d) of the Commission's regulations that pipelines post a notice of offers to purchase released capacity.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-754-000	East Tennessee Gas Transmission	4 /25/2014	East Tennessee submitted a filing to demonstrate its compliance with Section 284.8(d) of the Commission's regulations that pipelines post a notice of offers to purchase released capacity.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-784-000	Texas Eastern Transmission	5 /5 /2014	Texas Eastern submitted a filing to modify various provisions of its tariff to reflect current and anticipated system operations and bidirectional flow of gas on the system.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-827-000	East Tennessee Gas Transmission	5 /2 /2014	East Tennessee Natural Gas submitted a filing to establish the recourse rates for the Wacker Project.	Motion to Intervene

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP14-833-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	5 /2 /2014	Transco submitted a filing to revise certain storage and transportation rates in accordance with Article I, Section A.5(b) of the August 27, 2013 Stipulation and Agreement filed in Docket No. RP12-993-000, et al.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-850-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	5 /12/2014	Transco submitted its report of refunds reflecting a flow through of DTI's Fuel Refund.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-863-000	Columbia Gas Transmission	5 /14/2014	<p>On March 20, 2014, FERC issued an Order to Show Cause in Docket RP14-442-000. In paragraph 5 of the Show Cause Order, the Commission stated that it "reviewed a sampling of pipelines' Informational Postings websites and tariffs to determine whether they comply with the requirement for pipelines to post offers to purchase capacity" set forth in Section 284.8(d) of the Commission's regulations. The Commission further stated that "none of the pipeline websites reviewed provided locations where such offers may be posted" and that "none of the tariffs reviewed contain provisions providing for the posting of offers to purchase released capacity or describing the information to be included in such offers.</p> <p>Columbia Gas has developed an internal procedure to ensure full compliance with 18 C.F.R. §284.8(d). They will include on their respective Electronic Bulletin Board, a form for the Potential Replacement Shippers to fill out and submit, via email, in order to request capacity for purchase from other shippers. This request will then be posted as a Non-Critical Notice under the category of "Other." If an interest is shown by a Releasor, then the contract holder(s) will need to post an offer to release capacity in the system that details the terms of the offer. Requests for purchasing capacity will be posted for one week.</p>	Motion to intervene.

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP14-864-000	Columbia Gulf Transmission	5 /14/2014	<p>On March 20, 2014, FERC issued an Order to Show Cause in Docket RP14-442-000. In paragraph 5 of the Show Cause Order, the Commission stated that it “reviewed a sampling of pipelines’ Informational Postings websites and tariffs to determine whether they comply with the requirement for pipelines to post offers to purchase capacity” set forth in Section 284.8(d) of the Commission’s regulations. The Commission further stated that “none of the pipeline websites reviewed provided locations where such offers may be posted” and that “none of the tariffs reviewed contain provisions providing for the posting of offers to purchase released capacity or describing the information to be included in such offers.</p> <p>Columbia Gulf has developed an internal procedure to ensure full compliance with 18 C.F.R. §284.8(d). They will include, on their Electronic Bulletin Board, a form for the Potential Replacement Shippers to fill out and submit, via email, in order to request capacity for purchase from other shippers. This request will then be posted as a Non-Critical Notice under the category of “Other.” If an interest is shown by a Releasor, then the contract holder(s) will need to post an offer to release capacity in the system that details the terms of the offer. Requests for purchasing capacity will be posted for one week.</p>	Motion to intervene.

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP14-865-000	Hardy Storage	5 /12/2014	<p>On March 20, 2014, FERC issued an Order to Show Cause in Docket RP14-442-000. In paragraph 5 of the Show Cause Order, the Commission stated that it “reviewed a sampling of pipelines’ Informational Postings websites and tariffs to determine whether they comply with the requirement for pipelines to post offers to purchase capacity” set forth in Section 284.8(d) of the Commission’s regulations. The Commission further stated that “none of the pipeline websites reviewed provided locations where such offers may be posted” and that “none of the tariffs reviewed contain provisions providing for the posting of offers to purchase released capacity or describing the information to be included in such offers.</p> <p>Hardy Storage has developed an internal procedure to ensure full compliance with 18 C.F.R. §284.8(d). They will include, on their Electronic Bulletin Board, a form for the Potential Replacement Shippers to fill out and submit, via email, in order to request capacity for purchase from other shippers. This request will then be posted as a Non-Critical Notice under the category of “Other.” If an interest is shown by a Releasor, then the contract holder(s) will need to post an offer to release capacity in the system that details the terms of the offer. Requests for purchasing capacity will be posted for one week.</p>	Motion to intervene.
RP14-9-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	10/8 /2013	Transco submitted its LNG Fuel Tracker Filing to be effective November 1, 2013.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-931-000	Midwestern Gas Transmission	5 /19/2014	Midwestern submitted a filing to demonstrate its compliance with Section 284.8(d) of the Commission’s regulations that pipelines post a notice of offers to purchase released capacity.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-963-000	Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	5 /19/2014	Transco submitted a filing to demonstrate its compliance with Section 284.8(d) of the Commission’s regulations that pipelines post a notice of offers to purchase released capacity.	Motion to Intervene

<i>Docket Number</i>	<i>Pipeline</i>	<i>Activity Date</i>	<i>Docket Description</i>	<i>Filing Statement</i>
RP14-979-000	Dominion Transmission	5 /21/2014	DTI submitted a filing to demonstrate its compliance with Section 284.8(d) of the Commission's regulations that pipelines post a notice of offers to purchase released capacity.	Motion to Intervene
RP14-99-000	Midwestern Gas Transmission	11/12/2013	Midwestern submitted its 2012-2013 Cashout Report.	Motion to Intervene

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of the attached documents are being served this date via email and UPS Overnight (via email and U.P.S. Overnight) upon:

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And that a copy of the attached documents are being served this date via email upon:

David Carpenter
Vice President – Planning and Regulatory Affairs
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This the 4th day of June, 2014.

s/ James H. Jeffries IV
James H. Jeffries IV